

Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half.

Time to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

NEW SERIES, No. 35, Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN BRIDFORD.

TERMS.
For one year in advance, specie, 2 50
Six months, do do 1 50
Three months, do do 1 00

If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing, the paper will be one-third more—No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

From the Boston Courier.

MR. JEFFERSON.—Among some late English publications, received here a few days since, is a "Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright," in which we find the following letter from the late Mr. Jefferson. As every thing coming from the pen of that distinguished philosopher, statesman and patriot, is now read with avidity, we have thought that this would be acceptable to our readers. It appears from the book, that Major Cartwright had sent to Mr. Jefferson a copy of his "English Constitution," and that the letter here given, was sent as an acknowledgment of the courtesy.

MONTICELLO, (in Virginia,) June 5, 1824.
Dear and Venerable Sir—I am much indebted for your kind letter of Feb. 29, and for your valuable volume on the English Constitution. I have read this with pleasure and much approbation; and I think it has deduced the constitution inherited by the English nation, from its rightful root, the Anglo-Saxon. It is really wonderful that so many able men should have failed in their attempts to define it with correctness; no wonder then that Paine, who thought more than he read, should have credited the great authorities who have declared that the Will of Parliament is the Constitution of England. So Marbois, before the French Revolution, observed to me, that the Almanac Royal was the constitution of France. Your deviation of it from the Anglo-Saxons, seems to me to be an illegitimate principle. Having driven out the former inhabitants of that part of the island called England, they became, as to you Aborigines, and your lineal ancestors; they doubtless had a constitution, and although they have not left it in a written form, to the precise text of which you may always appeal, yet they have left fragments of their history and laws, from which it may be inferred with considerable certainty. Whatever their history and law show to have been practised with approbation we may presume was permitted by their constitution; whatever was not so practised was not permitted, and although this constitution was violated and set at naught by Norman force, yet force cannot change right; a perpetual claim was kept up by the nation in their perpetual demand of the restoration of their Saxon laws, which shows they never were relinquished by the will of the nation. In the pulchre and haughty for these ancient rights, between the nation and its kings of the races of Plantagenets, Tudors and Stuarts, there was sometimes gain and sometimes loss, until the final reconquest of their rights from the Stuarts broke the thread of pretended inheritance, extinguished all regal usurpations, and the nation re-entered into all its rights; and although in their bill of rights they specifically reclaim some only, yet the omission of others was no renunciation of the right to assume their exercise also, whenever occasions should occur. The new king received no rights or powers but those expressly granted to him. It has ever appeared to me, that the difference between the whig and the Tory of England is, that the whig deduces his rights from the Anglo-Saxon source, the Tory from the Norman; and hence, the great apostle of Toryism says, in many words, (note as to chap. 42) "that in the reigns of the Stuarts, it was the people who encouraged upon the sovereign, not the sovereign who attempted, as is pretended, to usurp upon the people; this supposes the Norman usurpations in the rights in his successors; and again, (c. 59) "the commons established a principle, which is noble in itself, and seems species, but is belied by all history and experience, that the people are the origin of all JUST power!" and where else will this degenerate son of science, this traitor to his fellow men, find the origin of just power, if not in the majority of the Society? Will it be in the minority, or in an individual of that minority?

"Our revolution commenced on more favorable ground. It presented us an Albion, on which we were free to write what we pleased; we had no occasion to search into rusty records, to hunt up royal parchments, or to investigate the laws and institutions of a semi-barbarous ancestry. We appealed to those of nature, and found them engraved on our hearts, yet we did not avail ourselves of all the advantages of our position. We had never been permitted to exercise self government; when forced to assume it, we were novices in its science; its principles and forms had entered little into our former education; we established however some, although not all, its important principles. The constitutions of most of our states assert, that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves in all cases to which they think themselves competent; (as in electing their functionaries, executive, & legislative & deciding by jury of themselves both fact and law, in all judicial cases in which any fact is involved) or they may act by representatives, freely and equally chosen; that it is their right and duty to be at all times armed; that they are entitled to freedom of person, freedom of religion, freedom of property and freedom of the press. In the structure of our legislature, we think experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberators; but in constituting these, natural right has been mistaken; some making one of these bodies and some both, the representatives of property instead of persons, whereas the double deliberation might be as well obtained without any violation of true principle, either by requiring a greater age in one of the bodies, or by electing a proper number of representatives of persons, dividing them by lot into two chambers, and renewing the division at frequent intervals, in order to break up cabals.

"Virginia, of which I am myself a native and resident, was not only the first of the states, but I believe I may say, the first of the nations of the earth, which assembled its wise men peaceably together to form a fundamental constitution, to commit it to writing, and place it among their archives, where

every one should be free to appeal to its text. But this act was very imperfect; the other states, as they proceeded successively to the same work, made successive improvements; and several of them still further corrected by experience, have by conventions, still further amended their first forms. My own state has gone no so far with its previous charter, but it is now proposing to call a convention for amendment. Among other improvements, I hope they will adopt the sub divisions of our counties into wards; the former may be estimated at an average of twenty four miles square, the latter should be six miles square, each, and would answer to the hundreds of your Saxon Alfred. In each of these might be, 1. An elementary school; 2. A company of militia, with its officers; 3. A justice of the peace and a constable; 4. Each ward should take care of their own poor; 5. Of their own roads; 6. Their own police; 7. Elect, within themselves, one or more jurors to attend the courts of justice; 8. And here give in at their folk-moot their votes for all functionaries reserved to them in election. Each ward would thus be a small republic within itself, and every man in the state would thus become an acting member in the common government, transacting in person, a great portion of its rights and duties, subordinate indeed, but important, and entirely within his competence; the wit of man cannot devise a more solid basis for a free, durable and well administered republic.

"With respect to our state and federal governments, I do not think their relations correctly understood by foreigners. They generally suppose the former subordinate to the latter; but this is not the case, they are co-ordinate departments of one simple integral whole. To the state governments are reserved all legislation and administration in affairs which concern their own citizens only, and to the federal government is given whatever concerns foreigners, or the citizens of other states. These functions alone being federal, the one is the domestic, the other the foreign branch of the same government; neither having control over the other, but within its own department. There are one or two exceptions only to this partition of power. But you may ask if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the common empire to decide ultimately between them. In cases of little importance or urgency the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the states must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best. You will perceive by these details, that we have not so far perfected our constitutions as to venture to make them unchangeable—but still, in their present state, we consider them not otherwise changeable, than by the immediate authority of the people, or a special election of representatives for that purpose expressly. They are till then the lex eterna.

"But can they be made unchangeable? Can one generation bind another, and all others in succession for ever? I think not. The Creator hath made the earth for the living not the dead. Rights and powers can only belong to persons, not to things; not to mere matter endowed with will—the dead are not even things. The particles of matter which composed their bodies make part now of the bodies of other animals, vegetables or minerals of a thousand forms. To what then are attached the rights and powers they held while in the form of man? A generation may bind itself as long as its majority continues in life. When that has disappeared, another majority is in place, holds all the rights and powers their predecessors once held, and may change their laws and institutions to suit themselves; nothing then is unchangeable but the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

"I was glad to find, in your book, a formal contradiction, at length, of the judiciary usurpation of legislative powers; for such the judges have usurped, in their repeated decisions that Christianity is a part of the common law. The proof of the contrary which you have adduced is incontrovertible, to wit, that the common law existed while the Anglo-Saxons were here Pagans, at a time when they had never yet heard the name of Christ pronounced, or knew that such a character existed. But it may answer you to show when and by what means they stole this law in upon us. In a case of quare impedit, in the year-book, 34 H. 8. 38, (1538) a question was made, how far the ecclesiastical law was to be respected in a common law court? And Priot, c. 5, gives his opinion in these words—"A triel lies quod de sancte eglesie enuocatur scripture, contra iura iura domine ecclesie; car eo common ley surges toutz maners leis sont fondes; et avey, sir, nous sommes obliges de contraindre leur ley de sainte eglesie; et cetera. Et si point appert a nous que l'evescue ait fait contra iura ordinari fere en tel cas, adonc nous devons ceo adjuer hon, on autrement nonny." See 3 C. Fitz. Abr. qu. imp. 69, Bro. Abr. qu. imp. 12, Finch in his first book, c. 3, in the first afterwards, who quotes this case, and mistakes it thus—"To such laws of the Church as have warrants in holy scripture, our law giveth credence; and cites Priot, c. 5, mistranslating "sainte scripture" into "holy scripture," whereas Priot patently says such laws as these of holy church have warrants in holy scripture; it is proper for us to give credence; to wit, in their ancient written laws. This was in 1603, a century and a half after the dictum of Priot. Wingate, in 1658, erects this false translation into a maxim of the common law, copying the words of Finch, but citing Priot. Wingate mix. 2, and Sheppard, c. 1, "Religion," in 1679, copies the same mistranslation, quoting the Y. B. Finch and Wingate. Hale expresses it in these words "Christianity is part of the laws of England," 1 Vent. 293, 3 Keb. 607, but quotes no authority. By these echoes and re-echoings from one to another, it had become so established in 1728, that in the case of the King vs. Woolston, 2 Stra. 834, the court would not suffer it to be debated, whether to write against Christianity was punishable in the temporal courts at common law? Would therefore, 469, ventures still to vary the phrase, and says, "that all blasphemy and profaneness are offences by the common law," and cites 2 Stra. then Blackstone, 1763, IV. 29, repeats the words of Hale, that "Christianity is part of the common law of England," citing Ventris and Strange; and finally Lord Mansfield, with a little qualification, in Evans's case in 1767, says, "that the essential principles of revealed religion are parts of the common law," thus engulfing Bible, Testament and all, into the common law without citing any authority.—And thus far we find this chain of authorities hanging link by link one upon another, and all ultimately upon one and the same book, and that a mistranslation of the words "sainte scripture" used by Priot. Finch quotes Priot; Wingate quotes the same; Sheppard quotes Priot, Finch and Wingate; Hale cites nobody; the court, in Woolston's case, cites Hale, Wood cites Woolston's case; Blackstone quotes Woolston's

case, and Hale; and Lord Mansfield, like Hale, ventures it on his own authority. Here I might defy the best read lawyer to produce another scrip of authority for this judiciary forgery; and I might go on further to show how some of the Anglo-Saxon priors interpolated into the text of Alfred's laws, the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d chapters of Exodus, and the 14th of the Acts of the Apostles, from the 22d to the 25th verses. But this would lead you on and your patience too far.—What a conspiracy this between Church and State!!! Sing Tautaraara, Rogues all! Rogues all! sing Tautaraara, Rogues all!

"I must still add to this long and rambling letter my acknowledgments for your good wishes to the University we are now establishing in this state. There are some covetries in it, of that of a professorship of the principles of government, you express your approbation. They will be founded in the rights of man, that of agriculture I assure you will approve; and that also of Anglo-Saxon. As the histories and laws left us, in that type and dialect, must be the first books of the reading of the learners, they will imbibe with the language their free principles of government. The volume you have been so kind as to send, shall be placed in the library of the University. Having at this time, in England, a person sent for the purpose of selecting some professors, a Mr. Gilmer of my neighborhood, I cannot but recommend him to your patronage, counsel, and guardianship, against imposition, misinformation, and the deceptions of partial and false recommendations, in the selection of characters; he is a gentleman of great worth and correctness, my particular friend, well educated in various branches of science, and worthy of entire confidence.

"Your age of eighty-four and mine of eighty-one years, ensures us a speedy meeting. We may then comment at leisure, and more fully, on the good and evil, which in the course of our long lives, we have both witnessed; and in the mean time, I pray you to accept assurances of my high veneration and esteem for your person and character.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON—

The following reply of the President of the United States, to the letter of condolence written by order of the select and common Councils of Philadelphia, was laid before the common Council of that City on Thursday last:

T. Mifflin Esq. President of the Select Council, and Joshua Pechell, President of the common Council of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your very kind letter of the 14th inst. enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Select and common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, on 11th day, honorary to the memory of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

In the course and bosom of the immediate relations of the late of these citizens, and as one of those citizens, and as one of those relatives, I pray you to tender to the Select and common Councils of Philadelphia our grateful sense of the interest which they and the inhabitants of that city have taken in the special benevolence allotted by this event to the persons who had the trial and the happiness of aiding their names in the Declaration of Independence. I can never forget their thought of reverence and gratitude to their fathers, without associating with the remembrance of their names, the appropriate name of that city, where the charter of united equal rights and brotherly love was first proclaimed to the hopes and aspirations of Man. Accept my respectful and friendly salutations.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodland circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the assize courts.

May 2nd 1826—18-16

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison, HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Fayette and Jessamine counties. Their office is kept at the corner of Short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the recently built occupied by Dr. Wardell, where one or both may be at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825—19-16

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—35-11

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. H. Key, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 25th, 1826—14-16

DOCTOR RETIRE.

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY. IN Lexington until the first of August next.—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr. Norton's Apothecary's Shop.

June 9, 1826—2-16

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street, and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and in the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOD, on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-16

APPRENTICES WANTED.

It will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Hatter's Business. Apply to my shoe Shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run.

JOHN STEELE.

July, 1826—27-16

TO HATTERS.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of **REARER, MUSE, & CO.** and **REARER, MUSE, & CO.** in his Hat Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets.

P. BAIN.

Lexington, July 1826—30-16

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. PORTER,

TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by H. WILKIE, Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is as inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16-6m

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET.

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pigged and not pigged; From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD, COFFEE, PEPPER, INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH, CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, RAISINS, CINNABON, SOAP, PIGS, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermacein OIL for LAMP, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, J. J. J., Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordons, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best of pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825—48-16

NOTICE.

Department of State, July 11, 1826. TO obtain a passport and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not received by the Treasury of the United States, in payment of the PATENT RIGHT, all persons desirous of taking out that now are requested to transmit with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

August 4—30-16

Public Officers of the Laws of the United States will insert the same in their papers ten times.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Foster & Varum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER. JOHN VARUM.

Lexington, May 1, 1825—18-16

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has a good stock of Austin's best OLD IRON and CANNON BALLS for cash.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY AND HORSE TREES.

WILL BE KEPT AT

JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLERY SHOP, On Main Street, Lexington, where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826—10-16

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, August 10, 1826.

Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman of the Board of Trustees be authorized to offer a reward of five hundred dollars in silver, payable out of the town funds for the apprehension and delivery over to the civil authorities of Fayette county, of Elton Park, charged with the murder of Wm. M'Lee, on the night of the 9th inst. in the streets of Lexington, and that the Governor of Kentucky, with a request for him to offer an additional reward payable out of the Public Treasury.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published in the Kentucky Reporter and Kentucky Gazette in Lexington, Louisville Public Advertiser, Banner in Nashville, and Cincinnati Gazette, accompanied by a description of the age and personal appearance of the said Park. A copy. Att. H. I. HODLEY, Clk.

\$100 IN SILVER REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehending and delivering over to the civil authority of Fayette County, Thomas Park alias Smith, who is charged with the murder of Wm. M'Lee on the night of the 9th of August. Said Park alias Smith is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; slender form, dark hair, marked slightly with the small pox; had very large front teeth one of which is a little decayed, talks quick with a little of the Scotch or Irish brogue; he is by trade a Boot and Shoe maker.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Lexington THOMAS NELSON, Clk.

Aug 11, 1826—32

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Neatly executed at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 6th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April & 28th of July 1821, which are on record in the Clerk's Office at the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on Hill street in Lexington, with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been sold by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 9th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office.) The sum required to be paid by the sale \$200 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1823, at the rate of 6 per cent.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon paying to said Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 12—53-16

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of October next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties in Mount Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1821 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the sum not for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—tds.

RAGS, RAGS.

I WILL give two and a half cents per lb, for good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Chestside Lexington.

18—16

G. W. ANDERSON.

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE next Session will commence on Monday 10th inst. those branches usually taught in English Academies will be taught in this institution.

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l.

July 3d, 18—27-16

J. WINN, HAS just received by the Steam boats

WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans a large supply of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz.

50 Pounds and 40 barrels superior brown sugar, 20 Barrels Molasses—Lo and Lump Sugar, 40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel, 500 Lbs best Green Havana Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Indigo, Copraes, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia, Peonies, Nutmegs and Pepper, Best No 1 Chocolate.

A few cases of Cogniac Brandy, Table salt and nails in kegs, Queensware by the crate.

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.

May, 19, 1826—20-16

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HENRY, HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PLASTER.

Lexington, Oct 14, 1825—41-16

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has had in an excellent stock of MICHIGAN, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sash-blades, Barrenes, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATTRESSES.

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—33-16

MARNIX VIRDEN, RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill Street, near the Lexington Strain Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-16

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

Capl. Nicholas D. Coleman, and Col. Wm. Brown, are announced as candidates to represent the counties of Scott, Harrison, Pendleton, Grant, Campbell and Boone, in the 2d session of the 19th Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Johnson. It is understood, that Messrs. M'Norton, Holt and Sanford, are also candidates.

THE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from all the counties in the state except one, [which is not doubtful,] by which it appears that the Old Court have 56 and the New 44 votes in the House of Representatives.—*Argus.*

NOTES ON KENTUCKY

The report made by Columbus of his discovery of America, did not produce greater excitement in the Court of Spain, than that made by Finlay in the people of Carolina, in the vicinity of his residence, of the discoveries he had made in the valley of the Ohio.

In consequence of the information given by Finlay, Col. Daniel Boone, in company with John Finlay, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, Jas. Monay and William Cool, set out from his residence on the Y. M. river, in North Carolina, on the 1st day of May 1769, under the direction of Finlay as their guide, and steered westwardly. After a long and fatiguing march over a mountainous and pathless wilderness, they on the 7th day of June following, arrived on Red river, at a place recognised by Finlay, where he had formerly been whilst trading with the Indians. Here, from the top of an eminence, they first obtained a distant view of the beautiful level of Kentucky.

At this place they erected what they called their station camp, and from thence made excursions, either for the purposes of hunting or exploring the country; and where they agreed to rendezvous, in case of being at any time separated from each other.

On the 23d day of December following, whilst Boone and Stewart were traversing the forest near the Kentucky river, late in the evening, they were surprised by a party of Indians, who rushing out of a thick canebrake, made them both prisoners.— They continued in the possession of the Indians until the seventh night, when in the dead of night, whilst the Indians were sound asleep, they effected their escape, and returned to the camp, which they found plundered and all their companions gone.

At this inauspicious moment, Squire Boone, (brother of Col. Daniel Boone) with one other, who had penetrated into this unexplored region in search of his brother, by mere accident, arrived at this camp. This meeting, notwithstanding the untowardness of the circumstances attending the parties, was productive of mutual joy.

A short time after the arrival of Squire Boone at the station camp of these adventurers, John Stewart was killed and scalped by a party of Indians, which so frightened the man who accompanied Squire Boone, that he immediately set out on his return to North Carolina, leaving the two Boone's without any other company.

At this camp Col. Boone and his brother erected a hut, to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, and where they continued until the succeeding spring, during which time no occurrence took place worthy of notice.

On the first day of May 1770, Squire Boone left his brother, and returned home to Carolina for a supply of ammunition and horses, leaving him entirely alone, who as the summer approached, extended his excursions, whereby he obtained an extensive knowledge of all the lands in the country North of the Kentucky river.

On the 27th day of July 1770, Squire Boone returned with the necessary supplies of ammunition and horses, and where it was but a short time before they set out homeward; examining the country as they proceeded to Cumberland river, giving names to the different rivers and creeks as they passed, and in the month of March 1771, arrived at their respective places of residence in N. Carolina.

Col. Skelley in one of his notes, says: "In May 1772, I met Daniel Boone below the Holstein settlement alone; he informed me that he had spent the two years preceding that time, in a hunt on Louisa river, (now Kentucky) so called by all the long hunters; that he had been robbed the day before by the Cherokee Indians, of all the proceeds of his hunt."

The same year that Daniel Boone first visited Kentucky, viz. in 1769, Hancock Taylor, Richard Taylor, Abraham Hapenshall and others, from Orange county, Virginia, descended the Ohio river, visited its shores, passed the Falls, and into the Mississippi. At the mouth of either White river or Arkansas, Richard Taylor and Barbour left the others, and met through the Creek nation of Indians, to their residence in Virginia. Hancock Taylor and Abraham Hapenshall went on to Red river, explored the country in that quarter, descended the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from thence went round to New York, and home.

In the same year also, (1769) James Knox, (afterwards Col. Knox) Henry Skeggs, and seven others, came through the wilderness, and made a hunt on Dick's river, and the head waters of Green river, South of the Kentucky river. This party confined themselves to that portion of country bordering on the Cumberland mountains, and what was then called the *Brush*, and afterwards the Wilderness.

The country South of the Kentucky river was explored by James Smith, (afterwards Col. Smith) in the year 1766, the following is the account given of his excursion, written by himself:—

"In the year 1766, I heard that Sir William Johnson, the King's agent for settling affairs with the Indians, had purchased from them all the land west

of the Alleghany Mountains, to the river of the Ohio and the Cherokee river; and as I knew by conversing with the Indians in their own tongue that there was a large body of rich land there, I concluded I would take a tour westward, and explore that country.

"I set out about the last of June, 1766, and went in the first place to Holstein river, and from thence I travelled westward in company with Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, William Baker, and Jas. Smith, who came from near Carlisle. There was only four white men of us and a mulatto slave about eighteen years of age, that Mr. Horton had with him. We explored the country south of Kentucky, and there was no more sign of white men there than there is now west of the head waters of the Missouri. We also explored Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, from Stone's river down to the Ohio.

"When we came to the mouth of Tennessee, my fellow travellers concluded that they would proceed on to the Illinois, and see some more of the land to the west:—this I would not agree to. As I had already been longer from home than what I expected, I thought my wife would be distressed, and think I was killed by the Indians; therefore I concluded that I would return home. I sent my horse with my fellow travellers to the Illinois, as it was difficult to take a horse through the mountains. My comrades gave me the greatest part of the ammunition they then had, which amounted only to half a pound of powder, and lead equivalent. Mr. Horton also lent me his mulatto boy, and I then set off through the wilderness, for Carolina.

"About eight days after I left my company at the mouth of Tennessee, on my journey eastward, I got a cane stab in my foot, which occasioned my leg to swell, and I suffered much pain. I was now in a doubtful situation—far from any of the human species, excepting black Jamie, the savages, and I knew not when I might meet with them—my case appeared desperate, and I thought something must be done. All the surgical instruments I had, was a knife, a morokason awl, and a pair of billit moulds; with these I determined to draw the snag from my foot, if possible. I stuck the awl in the skin, and with the knife I cut the flesh away from around the cane, and then I commanded the mulatto fellow to catch it with the billit moulds, and pull it out, which he did. When I saw it, it seemed a shocking thing to be in any person's foot; it will therefore be supposed that I was very glad to have it out.—The black fellow attended upon me, and obeyed my directions faithfully. I ordered him to search for Indian medicine, and told him to get me a quantity of bark from the root of a lynn tree, which I made him beat on a stone, with a tomahawk, and boil it in a kettle, and with the oze I bathed my foot and leg.—What remained when I had finished bathing, I boiled to a jelly, and made possettes thereof. As I had no rags, I made use of the green moss that grows upon logs, and wrapped it round with elm bark; by this means (simple as it may seem) the swelling and inflammation in a great measure abated. As stormy weather appeared, I ordered Jamie to make us a shelter, which he did by erecting forks and poles, and covering them over with cane tops, like a fodder house. It was but about one hundred yards from a large buffalo road. As we were almost out of provision, I commanded Jamie to take my gun, and I went along as well as I could, concealed myself near the road, and killed a buffalo. When this was done, we jerked the lean, and fried the tallow out of the fat meat, which we kept to stew with our jerk as we needed it.

"While I lay at this place, all the books I had to read, was a Psalm Book, and Watts upon Prayer. Whilst in this situation I composed the following verses, which I then frequently sung.

"Six weeks I've in this desert been,
With one mulatto lad,
Excepting this poor stupid slave,
No company I had.

In solitude I here remain,
A cripple very sore,
No friend or neighbour to be found,
My case for to deplore.

I'm far from home, far from the sea,
Which in my bosom lay,
Far from my children dear, which used
Around me for to play.

This doleful circumstance cannot
My happiness prevent,
While peace of conscience I enjoy,
Great comfort and content.

"I continued in this place until I could walk slowly, without crutches. As I now lay near a great buffalo road, I was afraid that the Indians might be passing that way, and discover my fire place, therefore I moved off some distance, where I remained until I killed an elk. As my foot was yet sore, I concluded that I would stay here until it was healed, lest by travelling too soon it might again be inflamed.

"In a few weeks after, I proceeded on, and in October I arrived in Carolina. I had now been eleven months in the wilderness, and during this time I neither saw bread, money, women, or spirits; liquor; and three months of which I saw none of the human species, except Jamie."

[Sec. 3, will contain an account of events which happened in the year 1773, viz. The attempt made by Col. Boone to remove his family to Kentucky—an attack made on them by the Indians in Powell's Valley—their return to Clinch river, where they remained until the year 1775.

Also of a visit by Col. James Harrod, with a party from Monongahely—Likewise of a visit by Col. Thos. Bullitt and a party from Virginia—of Capt. Bullitt's talk with the Indians at Chillicothe, where he visited them; after which he and his party descended the Ohio to the Falls.]

"Stone's river is a south branch of Cumberland, and empties into it above Nashville. We first gave it this name in our journal in May 1767, after one of my fellow travellers, Mr. Uriah Stone, and I am told that it retains the same name to this day.

"Jerk is a name well known by the hunters, and front or inhabitants, for meat cut in small pieces and laid on a scaffold, over a slow fire, whereby it is roasted till it is thoroughly dry.

At the grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky which commenced its session in this place in Monday last, and which is still in session, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz:

M. W. SAMUEL DAVENESS, of Harrodsburgh, G. M.
R. W. DANIEL BRUCK, of Richmond, D. G. M.
W. ROBERT JOHNSON, of Frankfort, S. G. W.
W. WILLIAM WRIGHT SOUTHWATE, of Covington, J. G. W.
M. R. CALDER WESLEY CLOUD, of Lexington, G. C.
LESLIE COMBS, of Lexington, G. ORATOR.
DANIEL BRADFORD, of Lexington, G. SECY.
MICHAEL FISHER, of Lexington, G. T.
PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, S. G. D.
WILLIAM BROWN BOOKER, of Springfield, J. G. D.
JOHN MOORE M'CALLA, of Lexington, G. MARSHAL.
THOMAS SMITH, of Lexington, G. S. B.
ROBERT MACINTYRE, of Lexington, G. P.
FRANCIS WALKER, of Lexington, G. S. & T.

Com. Porter, as chief of the Mexican Navy, is receiving a salary equal to 24,000 per annum.

The Rev. J. T. Bogar will preach in M. Chord's Presbyterian Church, by divine permission, on Sunday morning the 3d inst.

DEATH.—On Sunday last in this county, Mr. James Seavey, of a wound which he gave himself in the abdomen, just below the pit of the stomach or ribs. In Lexington, a few days past, Mr. Gharrett, who had been elected to represent Harrison county in the next Legislature.

In this town, this morning, Thos. Hunt, son of the late Capt. Nat. G. S. Hart.

At his residence in Scott county, on the 31st of August 1826, the Rev. John H. Picklin in the 36th year of his age.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
SELECTED by himself, consigs of British, French, India and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Black Electoral Saxony and London Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Olives, Greens, Browns, Drabs, Chamois and Mixed, for SHIRTS and GREAT COATS
CARPETS for Rooms, Passages and Stairs;
HOLLING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7;
FLOWERED CARPETS for Rooms and Passages;
WINE in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment,
WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—100 BOTTLES in Boxes. All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD,
No. 49, Main street.
Lexington, September 1826—35-61

BOOK BINDING.

BENJAMIN KEISER,
INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the Book-Binding Business in its various Branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. Watkins, J. F. & Co's. Commission Store, where he will thankfully receive orders for any thing in his line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assistance he can offer is reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1826—35-61

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of SEPTEMBER 1826 on the premises of the late Jacob Keller, the following articles viz:
Two elegant pairs of MILL STONES, one wheat and the other corn, and one bolting cloth, flanning Green—one elegant Waggon and two Horses, Cows and Steers—two likely NEGRO BOYS, one 10 and the other 12 years of age. A credit of sixty days will be given on all sums over \$5, with bond and approved security. All sums of \$5 and under, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

September 1—35-61

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, upon petition of the heirs of Jane Thompson, by their guardian, G. Thompson, to sell real estate, I Newbold Crockett, commissioner appointed, do sell said land, shall

On the 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1826,
On the premises exposed at public auction, at the late dwelling of John Thompson, deceased, the TRACT OF LAND, of which said John Thompson died possessed, except about twenty-four acres thereof, which has been allotted to Jacob Shanno, lying on the line North fork of Elk river in Fayette county. One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale, in gold or silver. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

NEW BOLD CROCKETT.

August 31—35-61

NOTICE.
In addition to the Property belonging to Dr. W. W. Warfield deceased which will be sold on next TUESDAY the 5th of SEPTEMBER, there will also be sold a number of
MEDICAL & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,
Medicines and Medical Furniture,
ROGER QUARLES, J. Admrs.
W. C. WARFIELD, J. Admrs.
August 29 1826—35

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND, containing 155 ACRES,
Lying in the head waters of Hickman, about six and a half miles S. west of Lexington and three miles northwest of Athens, near Walnut Hill, between the reas leading from Lexington to Winchester and Athens, formerly owned by my father Wm. Alexander. On it are an excellent Apple and young Peach orchard, and several never failing springs of excellent water. Likewise a commodious FRAME HOUSE, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out houses; the whole under fence. Persons wishing to purchase and who are desirous of knowing any thing further relative to the above named place, are requested to call on the subscriber living on the premises.

H. B. ALEXANDER.

August 29 1826—35

THE COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Will commence on the 2d Wednesday in October, next, being the 11th of the month. The Columbia turf will be in line order, the proprietor having been at great expense and care, in order to render a safe and easy for the performance of running horses. Gentlemen from a distance can be furnished with every convenience necessary for themselves and Horses in the town of Columbia previous to the days of racing.

E. M. WAGGENER, Sec'y.

August 23, 1826—35

The editors of the Commentator, and Louisville Advertiser will insert the above in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the secretary by the 11th day of Oct.

NOTICE.
All those who are indebted for this paper more than one year, are hereby notified that unless their respective balances are shortly discharged, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

Those who expect to pay for their papers in firewood, must do so immediately, as contracts for our entire winter's supply must shortly be made, after which we cannot consent to receive wood from our customers.

SPECTACLES LOST.
LOST to the streets of Lexington, on Wednesday last a pair of SILVER PRISMED SPECTACLES. If found by leaving them at this office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

August 31—35-61

TAKEN UP.
By Joel Bryant living in Jessamine county three miles from Nicholasville, near the Hickman road, one SHIRREL MARE, half face; left foot white; blind in the right eye; fifteen hands high; 19 or 20 years old; no brand preceivable. Appraised to \$9 before me the 17th day of June 1826.

A true copy from my stray book.

35-61

ALMANACS.
THE Old BLIND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:
At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.
At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.
At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.
At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.

JOHN CHRISTIAN

August 20—34

TEXAS.
THE P. O. BOXES IN TEXAS, EXPLORING COME. A PARTY and all others who are disposed to associate themselves with this Company, are requested to meet at JAMES O. SMITH'S Office, on the 11th day of Sept. 1826, for the purpose of fixing on the day of starting and other necessary arrangements in the trip.
September 1, 1826—35

NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified that whereas I have given my note to Thomas H. for \$400 payable two years after the 1st inst. for a consideration not yet ascertained, agreeable to contract, I feel under no obligation to pay the same. They are therefore continued against trading for or receiving the said note, under expectation of receiving payment from me.

CHILES TERRELL.

Fayette county, August 10th 1826—35-61

NOTICE.
A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN about 22 or 25 years of age, with her child about 20 months old for sale; any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to the Editor of this paper.

Lexington, August 23, 1826—34-61

NOTICE.
ON Sunday the 20th inst. I started from home (near Lancaster) for Lexington. A few miles from the Kentucky river I overtook a man walking, who said he lived near the Crab Orchard and was going to Newport, whom I accuse for robbing me. We crossed the river at the Mouth of Hickman, and lodged at Mr. Hogan's all night. I had in my Pocket Book one \$20 U. States; one \$10 and two \$5 United States; one \$5 Common-wealth. I had also a purse, which had in it \$4.50 in silver. This man called himself JAMES DOUGHERTY, who had no money, asked me to bear his expenses, which I did—after travelling seven or eight miles in the morning, we stopped to rest in the shade between Lexington and Nicholasville. This man took corn from a corral and gave it to my horse, which I desired him not to do, and what his motive was I cannot say. We both lay down and I being weary, fell asleep; when I awoke I found I was robbed of the money above described, and I this man was gone.

He was a stout man, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; of pale visage. I will give \$10 for the apprehension of the man and money, or \$5 for the detection of the robber.

GIVEN POLLOCK.

Lexington, August 23—34-61

New Auction and Commission House.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pickett's Grocery Store, and in immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to his duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12, 1826—26

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DOCTOR BEST respectfully

renders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.

April 6, 1826—14-61

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,
HAS just received from the east

ward, an invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail,

together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also

Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicines Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per Bottle.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—9-61

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT

At the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present (currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS MOUNT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE.

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
New Orleans do
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper and Allspice,
Cloves and Ginger,
Almonds and Raisins
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs,
Port, Claret, Madeira and French Wine
Brandy, Rum, Cognac and Islay,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Gun powder and Shot,
Madder, Copraes and Alum,
Logwood and Cayenne,
Pine and Pigeon Tobacco,
Spanish and common Cigars,
Glass and Queensware
Spin Cotton
Red-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen
Tut Nails and Brads
Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers
And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. McQuest, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RICE &c. together with Butter, Heston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound; which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.

Lex. July 3rd 1826—27—61

ALMANACS.

THE Old BLIND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:

At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.

At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.

At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.

At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.

JOHN CHRISTIAN

August 20—34

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR GOLD OR SILVER.

Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder (in pursuance of the last will and testament of Mr. Jos. ph. Graves deceased, at his late residence in Fayette county, near Chiesburg) the estate of said deceased.

On the 3d day of OCTOBER next, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. each day.

VALUABLE FARM.

Containing by estimation 494 Acres of LAND, being the late residence of said deceased, and in good repair. It is thought unnecessary to give a further description of the premises, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale, suffice it to say, said tract of Land will be sold in two lots on a credit of one, two and three equal annual instalments.

The noted JACK SANCHEZ;

A young Hyatt's SLIP; and a valuable Stock of Horses, Mares and Colts; a well selected lot of MULES, two years old next spring, and some sucking Mules; a yoke of OXEN; a Cart and Wagon; Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cows, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Hemp and Tobacco; Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Utensils, Irons & Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

I will make credit will be given for all sums over Ten Dollars, and all others under, each in hand—bonds with approved securities will be required, and on property to be moved until the terms of sale are complied with. Any person purchasing and failing to comply with the terms of sale within three days after the sale is finished, the property will be resold, and said first purchaser held responsible for the loss if any. Terms of sale more fully made known on the day of sale, where due attention will be given by

JOSEPH K. GOODWIN, } Esrs.
LYOYD K. GOODWIN, }

All persons having claims against said estate, are solicited to come forward and make them known; and those indebted are requested to come forward and make payment, or close their accounts. It is hoped this solicitation will be attended to before the sale.

J. K. GOODWIN, } Executors.
L. K. GOODWIN, }

August 14, 1826—33-61

NOTICE

IN obedience to a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, made in a suit in Chancery, wherein Benj. Downs and wife are complainants, and Jos. Brumberger and James Brumberger are defendants—the undersigned will expose to sale on the premises—

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

Situated on the waters of the Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, patented to Mr. Hugh Thompson, now occupied by Benj. Downs, to the highest bidder at twelve months credit, in specie, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the price payable to the Commissioner. The sale to be made on the 8th day of September, between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

NATHAN PAYNE.

Aug. 10, 1826—32-61

VERSAILLES FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Monday the 4th of September 1826, and the different branches of education will be taught at the following prices in Common wealth's Bank paper, viz:

Reading, Writing & Orthography, session, \$10 00
Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, 12 50
Use of the Globes, Euclid's Elements, Rhetoric, and Drawing of Maps, 15 00
Board, washing and lodging, 50 00
Music, per quarter, 15 00
Drawing and Painting, 10 00

CHARLOTTE A. TILLERY.

Versailles, August 15, 1826—33-61

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE BADGE OF MASONRY.

Ye who work by rule and square,
Masons who the tangle of life wear,
Is there aught that can compare
With the apron white?

It is on days of yore was known,
To Tyne's king and Solomon;
Spotless it was handed down,
By those sons of light.

It exceeds in honour far,
Badges which some nobles wear;
Knights of Garter and the Star,
With us cannot vie.

Kings that order may confer,
Tyrants may its honours share;
The unworthy should not wear
The badge of Masonry.

With what pleasure was it worn
By the God-like Washington,
And by France's glorious son,
Noble Lafayette.

From the spotless lamb 'twas shorn,
Kings who graced a lofty throne,
Noble Kings the same have worn
Nor disdain it yet.

Honour'd be this emblem rare,
May the Craft the honour share,
May all Masons aprons wear,
We'll honour to ourselves.

'Tis the badge of Mason's art,
Emblem of a spotless heart,
Never let its fame depart,
While a Mason lives. OSCAR.

Elements of English Grammar, by William S. Cardell, New York 1826.

Mr. Cardell has done what no man has ever done before him—he has made a grammar which is consistent with the definition of grammar. He has made a grammar which is consistent with the definition of grammar. He has made a grammar which is consistent with the definition of grammar.

Mr. Cardell reduces the parts of speech to six: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb and Preposition. And the which have hitherto been ranked as a separate part of speech, termed Article he includes among the Adjectives. The Conjunctions of other writers are classed with his adverbs, and he considers Interjections as crude and indistinct sounds, which do not assume the proper form of words; the following are Mr. C's definitions:—

1. 'Nouns are names of things.'
2. 'Pronouns are words used instead of nouns.'
The pronouns are I, me, thou, who, he, him, she, her, it, we, ye, you, they, them, who, and whom. These are all the pronouns in our language.

3. 'Adjectives are words which specify or describe things.'
Describing adjectives are a very numerous class of words, and admit of comparison.

Specifying or defining adjectives, are, an, a, two, twin, three, and all the cardinal numbers, last, first, second, and all the ordinal numbers, this, that, the, and all the words heretofore classed as adjective pronouns.

4. 'A verb signifies to do some action.'

All verbs are active, and when used in sentences, always have a subject or actor, and an object or recipient, expressed or understood. Some verbs, from the unimpaired nature of their meaning, seldom have their objects expressed.

The indicative mood has two tenses only, the present and past.

Verbs in the imperative or infinitive moods are always future.

Two participles are formed from verbs—The present or active participle, which always retains its character as a verb, and is always an adjective, describing something by its condition, employment or situation. The past or perfect participle, denotes the resulting effect produced by verbal action.

5. 'Adverbs are shortened forms of expressions, made by compounding and contracting other words. Their leading use is to express the manner of action.'

6. 'Prepositions show the relation things have to each other.'

The most interesting part of Mr. Cardell's theory, is that which relates to verbs. He explodes the old division of active, passive, and neuter, and insists that all verbs signify action. In support of this position, he does not resort to fine spun sophistry, visionary speculation, or metaphysical dreaming. He addresses the reason, talks so that he can be understood, and gains his triumph, not by bewildering but convincing his reader. He simplifies the tenses by reducing them to their three natural divisions, past, present, and future; the moods he reduces to three also; the indicative, the imperative and the infinitive. He gives but nine rules of syntax.

He leading features of Mr. Cardell's grammar, as distinguished from former systems may therefore be classed thus:—
He makes but six parts of speech—he has no passive and neuter verbs—he makes out three tenses, three moods and two participles.
He makes but five rules of syntax—by this system the construction of language is plain and easy, without the necessity of calling into existence that most paradoxical of all things, a perfect tense, the pantopos or the tense that is in full pursuit of the future, but which alas, cannot catch its skirts; that tense which is after that which is to be, or which in other words, is after what is not.

On a subject of such high importance as this, a reformation of grammar from prejudices and abuses is most number, we should weigh well before we express a decided opinion—this we have done and our opinion is decidedly in favour of Mr. Cardell's system. It will and it must prevail over prejudice and envy and self interest, for every founder of a new system has to combat all these, but it will prevail.
N. Y. Lit. Gazette.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the larger store house formerly occupied by Mr. H. T. on Water St. between the Lower and Upper market places, where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c, &c, will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAMILL.

Lexington April 6, 1826—(4-11).

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, THE LOT OF GROUND

ADJOINING the town of Lexington, immediately in the fork of the roads leading to Limestone and Winchester—the property of Polly Long, deceased, on which is a DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms: two below and three above, and a well of water &c. For terms a copy to the subscriber living adjoining the property.

JOHN WEST.

August 18—33-34

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LANDS

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indispensable title. The above land being the property of William L. McCord, deceased, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—44-45.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall in so much of the mortgaged property, to wit, a Parcel of LAND lying in Scott County on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 26—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit, in Lot No 28 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Lexington July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) evened by Walker Samuels to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Samuels to the mortgaged property, to wit, One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Samuels reside, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 260 dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825; 200 dollars with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825, and 156 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 17th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 14th May and 4th of Aug. 1821) which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by Wm. Palmater to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 19th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Palmater to the mortgaged property, (to wit) in Lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmater lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmater upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 3th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 9 1826—32-33

Brushes, Soap, and Blue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease. SAM. COOLIDGE.



JOHN M. BEWETT, TRUSS MAKER,

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

Now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel.

The Morocco Non-elastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children & all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets. Ladies' best Morocco, and Misses Black Stays, to relieve pains in the breast. Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers. Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825—14-15

The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the Shop, Chesapeake No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Choice Merino Wool.

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool for sale at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington.

JAMES TROTTER.

June 16, 1826—24-25

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence

Washington, July 15, 1826.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:—

At New Orleans.
210 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh fine Flour
3200 gallons good proof Whiskey
500 bushels of good sound Beans
3520 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels of good clean Salt
976 gallons good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels fresh Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
500 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Mobile, Alabama, Red River.

400 barrels of Pork
800 barrels of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap
3500 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
Two thirds on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827.
At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of Perdigrice, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.
400 barrels of Pork
800 do of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap
3500 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1827.
At St. Louis, or within 20 miles of that place.
880 barrels of Pork
1800 do of fresh fine Flour
12000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
15000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
300 bushels of good clean Salt
5600 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 15th day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

2000 barrels of fresh fine Flour
15000 gallons of good pr. of Whiskey
900 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
3500 gallons of good cider Vinegar
300 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.
At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.
150 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
1700 gallons of Whiskey
110 bushels of Beans
1000 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with Cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1827.
At St. Peter's, Mississippi.

420 barrels of Pork
750 do of fresh fine Flour
5760 gallons of good proof Whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard Soap
3600 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
1500 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.

At Green Bay.

250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
2000 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.
At the Mouth of St. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior.
250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
2000 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At Sackett's Harbor.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Charleston, S. C.

150 barrels of Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Augusta, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

It is understood that the Pork to be contracted for (except the 1000 at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except skin, ears and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hogs be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams, and make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The Candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.

The Pork, Beans, Flour, Whiskey, Salt, and Vinegar must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the Soap and Candles in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Vinegar, in seasoned heart of white oak barrels full hooped.

The Pork contracted for, to be delivered at New Orleans, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, and St. Peter's, to be packed by H. T. Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store-house as may be designated by the United States Agent. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one third, on giving sixty days previous notice.

100 bushels of good clean Salt

1600 g. Hams of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Mifflin.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
300 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
100 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Old Point Comfort.

800 barrels of Pork
1800 barrels of fresh fine Flour
17600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
12000 pounds of good hard Soap
5860 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
200 bushels of good clean Salt
3300 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Charleston, S. C.

150 barrels of Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Augusta, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8600 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1827
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
50 bushels of good sound Beans
8